

THE CLINICAL METHOD IN THE STUDY OF DISEASE. By R. M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., Consulting Physician to the Minister of Pensions. Pp. 57. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, 1921.

IN the scope of an hour's reading there is presented a brief sketch of the life and works of Dr. Horace Dobell, followed by an interesting discussion of the method of study practised by that eminent clinician of the last century and the conclusions to which his studies led him.

J. H. A.

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HYPERPIESIA AND HYPERPIESIS. By H. BATTY SHAW, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to University College Hospital and to the Brompton Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. Pp. 191; 11 figures and 53 charts. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, 1922.

FIFTY cases of hypertension which have come to autopsy furnish the material upon which this study is based. An outline of the history, physical examination and autopsy findings is given in the first section of the book. The remaining sections are devoted to analysis of the preceding findings, deductions which may be drawn therefrom and experiments and speculations concerning the cause of hyperpiesia. Pathologic studies of the injected kidneys by Lawrence and the systolic blood-pressure charts which accompany each case-history constitute an important feature of the work and make it worthy of examination. No chemical tests of kidney function are recorded in connection with any case, although admittedly nephritis and diminished kidney function are of primary importance in connection with hyperpiesia. The omission of these and other modern diagnostic methods detracts seriously from the value of the book.

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SMELL, TASTE AND THE ALLIED SENSES IN THE VERTEBRATES. By G. H. PARKER, Professor of Zoology, Harvard University. Pp. 192; 37 illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1922.

SINCE the so-called higher senses, sight and hearing, have so much to do with our mental states many works have appeared summing up our knowledge of those senses at different times; in comparison, the other senses have been quite neglected. The present work is an attempt to fill this need as far as it concerns the chemical senses, senses which have so much to do with the proper

functioning of our alimentary tract. Taste and smell both having receptors of chemical stimuli form a very natural group.

Through human examples the author introduces each sense, both in the morphology of the receptors and in their physiology, finally pointing out the situation as it occurs in other animals. The author's great experience in the comparative physiology of the sense organs particularly well fits him to discuss this aspect of the subject. The concluding chapter of the book includes the relation of one sense organ to another and proposes a terminology to deal with sense organs in general, a terminology more or less familiar to one already acquainted with the work of the author.

The editors of the "Monographs on Experimental Biology," of which this is one of the series, have done well in selecting Professor Parker to present these important subjects.

H. S. C.

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AN INDEX OF TREATMENT BY VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by ROBERT HUTCHINSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to London Hospital and to the Hospital for Sick Children, and JAMES SHERREN, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital and Consulting Surgeon to the Poplar Hospital for Accidents. Revised to conform with American usage by WARREN COLEMAN, M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. Eighth edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. 1029; 88 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Company, 1922.

THIS revised edition is printed on a larger page and plainer type than its predecessor. It is thus unified in all particulars with the two companion volumes of this same series—the *Index of Differential Diagnosis* and the *Index of Prognosis*. It aims to provide the practitioner with a complete guide to treatment in one volume. The list of contributors is entirely British and therefore the suggested methods of treatment are not always in accord with American practice. For this edition revision by the American editor consists in adopting various prescriptions to the standards of the *United States Pharmacopeia*; sometimes he comments on the British text in some added footnotes.

The first volume of this work appeared in 1907. Each succeeding effort has profited by the omissions and mistakes of previous editions; so that the present one reaches the high-water mark. The articles on burns, diabetes, electrotherapeutics, hysteria, mental diseases, neurasthenia and rabies have been rewritten, while new ones on encephalitis, kala-azar, snake-bite, transfusion and the surgical treatment of constipation have been added.

It is, of course, no difficult matter to still find omissions according to American ideas, and it is easy to point out suggestions made